

CHINA

THE

MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4415. 號四廿月八年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1877.

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 6, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HINDY & Co., 4, Old Jerry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 162, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 183, Nassau Street.

STRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

TAIWAN, QUINSAY & CAMPBELL, AMY, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., FOOCHOW, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HABENSTEIN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRACA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 650,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—H. HOPPIUS, Esq. Deputy Chairman:—F. D. SASSOON, Esq. E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. WILHELM REINHOLD, Esq. W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq. Hon. W. KESTWICK, Esq. A. MOYER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKER.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

Current Deposit Account at the rate of 1 per cent, per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 2 per cent, per annum.

6 " 4 per cent. "

12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, \$800,000.

RESERVE FUND, \$110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and Chief Commercial places in Europe and East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

Genuine BREAKFAST CLARET, in Draught at \$1 per Gallon, Every Day.

C. L. THEVENIN, Queen's Road, No. 44.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the

Public of Hongkong that he has just

received by Steamers *Atholl* and *Cassandra*, one of the best selections of BRANDY and FRENCH WINES, such as Chateau Lafite, Chateau Leoville, Pichon Longueville, Chateau Latour, Chateau Larose, pinks and quarts, &c.

BRANDY.—Robin Fries, blue, red and white caps.

LIQUEURS from Bordeaux, Curacao, anisette, &c., &c.

A List of Prices can be obtained on application.

C. L. THEVENIN, 44, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, August 18, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.

A to K, with Introduction, Royal 8vo, pp. 200.—By ERNEST JOHN EITZEL, Ph.D.

Tubingen.

Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

For Sale.

SEEDS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received their new Season's FLOWER, VEGETABLE and GRASS SEEDS, from Messrs SUTTON & Sons of Reading. A List may be had on Application.

Hongkong, August 22, 1877.

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FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Condensing ENGINES and BOILER; Cylinders 11 x 7, Shafting and Propeller Complete.

Two Pairs of LAUNCH ENGINES, with Shafting and Propellers Complete, Cylinder 5 x 6; being nearly alike would be suitable for Twin Screws.

One Small Single ENGINE and BOILER with Shafting and Propeller, suitable for a Gig.

The above may be seen on the premises of the Undersigned, and will be sold Cheap.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell at Low PRICES a Small Invoice of LADIES' JEWELRY, WATCHES, &c.—Inspection is invited.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877.

se61

SAYLE & Co.

SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

ON and after MONDAY, August 13th, We shall offer the remaining portion of our SUMMER STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A few pieces of SOILED SILKS MARKED, less than Linning Prices, 20 Cents per Yard.

A nice Assortment of NEW FANCY DRESS SILKS, at 75 Cents per Yard.

Japanese POELINS, at 25 Cents per Yard. New White WASHING DRESS GOODS, 15 Cents, worth double.

New Colour PLAIN ORGANZI MUSLINS, 25 Cents per Yard.

Figured and Striped MUSLINS, 15 Cents per Yard.

White Striped MUSLINS, Slightly Figured—were 45 Cents, will be sold at 15 Cents per Yard.

Batistes, French Printed CAMBRICS, Hollands and Dress Lawns much reduced.

Fancy Striped GRENADES at about Half Price.

We shall include in this Extraordinary Sale a few pieces of AUTUMN DRESS GOODS at a proportionate reduction.

WASHING COSTUMES, ready-made, from \$2.00.

Richly Embroidered HOLLAND and other COSTUMES, from \$3.00.

A part of our Stock of Baby-Linen and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING will be very much reduced.

BOYS' SUITS at about Half Price.

100 Doz. Ladies' Hem-stitched HAND-KERCHIEFS, some Slightly Soiled worth buying.

Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, FICHUS, &c., must be cleared.

A Lot of Ladies' Soiled KID BOOTS, will be sold at \$1.00 per Pair.

Several Thousand Yards of ODDS and ENDS, and various useful Remnants at Half usual Price.

A Lot of various Colours and Sorts of SILK and other TRIMMINGS at a quarter of original price.

Twenty-five Dozen of Ladies' SILK UMBRELLAS, at \$2.00 each.

DRESS-MAKING, and MILLINERY will be carried on as usual.

Much disappointment to many intending Buyers was caused through the closing of last Summer's Sale without published notice.

We now beg to notify—this Sale will positively close on September 1st, 1877.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, and Stanley Street, Hongkong.

se61

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s

Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to

SIRMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

se61

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE 1874, HEIDSIECK & Co.'s

MONOPOLY.

DETJEN & Co.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

se61

FOR SALE.

BERLIN TIVOLI BEER, in Cases of 4 Doz. Quarts.

WIELER & Co.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877.

se61

FOR SALE.

A SMALL Twin Screw STEAM LAUNCH, 38 Feet Long. Built by

FORER of LONDON. For further particulars apply to Captain CLARE, on Board

British Barque *Nimrod*.

Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

se61

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A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I.

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Price: TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF.

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Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY, the 25th day of August, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 45, Wyndham Street,

The whole of the Household FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Crimson Red

Covered Drawing Room Suite, Blackwood Carved Marble-top Centre Table, and Teapots, Black-wood Chairs, English-made Walnut Chests with Glass, Pier Glasses, Engravings, Pictures, Bronzes, Vases, Gasoliers and Turkish Carpets.

Dining Table, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Side Board, Whatnots, Glassware and Plated Ware.

Damask Covered Bedroom Suite, Ningpo Inlaid Table, Morocco Covered Iron Lounge, American-made Bedstead, Wardrobes, Marble-top Tables, Wash-stand, Toilet Table and Glass, Writing Tables, Cheval Glass, Chest of Drawers, &c., &c.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

THOMAS JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 16, 1877.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

To Let.

TO LET.
NOS. 4, and 5, PECHIL TERRACE, ELGIN
STREET.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

To Let.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1,
D'Argyl Street, lately in the occupation
of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough
Street, Possession from 1st September next.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

To Let.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately
occupied by the Rev. R. H. King.
"Elance Villa," Pok-foo-lum, Furnished.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN STEAMER HESPERIA,
JOHANNSEN, Master, FROM HAMBURG
via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above
Steamer are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk in the Godowns of the
Undersigned, from whence delivery may be
obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of
their Goods from the Boats alongside the
Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 26th
Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary is given before 10
o'clock To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
Wm. PUSTAUS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. au26

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE BRITISH SHIP JAMES
SHEPHERD, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for
countersignature, and to take immediate
delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 20, 1877. au27

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

S. S. TIGRE.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S.
Indus, from London, in connection
with the above Steamer, are hereby informed
that their Goods are being landed and stored
at their risk at the Company's Godown,
whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on
unless intimation is received from the Con-
signees, before WEDNESDAY, the 22nd Inst.,
at 9 a.m., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after TUES-
DAY, the 23rd Instant, at Noon, will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. du POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, August 21, 1877. au28

GERMAN BARK ADOLPH, FROM
HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the
Vessel will be landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

Intimations.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET
REQUISITES, PATENT MED-
CINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness,
and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.
Hongkong, July 12, 1877.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

ALFINGTON, British barque, Captain G.
Cunningham.—Wielers & Co.

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalgarno.—
Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PENZANCE, British barque, Captain John
S. Atrey.—Meyer & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark.—
Captain.

PILGRIM, American ship, Capt. F. Foulke.—
Order.

SONDIA, British ship, Capt. Lightbody.—
Russell & Co.

FORMONA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt.
C. Schiwer.—Mehlhera & Co.

SARACEN, British ship, Captain Le
Boeuf.—Captain.

ULLIOU, British barque, Captain A. P.
Goodman.—Borneo Co.

ANNIE S. HALL, American 3-m. schooner,
Capt. Chas. H. Nelson.—Douglas Lapraik
& Co.

ASPLAND, British barque, Capt. Nicoll.

Jardine, Matheson & Co.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.
The Steamship
"MAGTAN"
will be despatched for the
above Port on MONDAY, the
27th Instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MAG. HEATON,
Hongkong, August 24, 1877. au27

INCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S.
COMPANY.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of Cargo per Steamship
"BELGIO," from San Francisco, &c.,
are hereby requested to send in their Bills
of Lading for countersignature, and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

G. B. EMORY,
Agent.
Hongkong, August 24, 1877. au31

IN Order to avoid a wrong interpretation
of my letter to Mr BREWER with re-
ference to the case pending between Messrs
Hesse & Co. and myself, I herewith declare
that I mentioned the names of Messrs
SANDER & Co. and Messrs MEYER & Co.
not with the intention to insinuate that the
Tickets used by said Firms are Counterfeits
of any other Label.

The interpretation of that part of my
letter is simply that I have always been
under the impression that the sort of Tickets
used by said Firms as well as by Messrs
Hesse & Co. and myself was an open Trade
Mark, under which any one could import
the Aniline Dye in question.

I may add that I have since been informed
by Messrs SANDER & Co. that the Trade
Mark stamped on their Tickets is registered
in Germany since about six years.

C. F. GROSSMANN.
Hongkong, August 23, 1877. au25

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China, Photographic
Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of
assorted sizes. Ex. S. S. "TIGRE," Revolving
Standard Albums, Armorial Monograms
and Postage Stamp Albums, Russia Leather,
Velvet and carved wood Albums, Cases and
Frames, nice Albums for Cabinet Portraits
only, Portraits of the Generals of the
present Russo-Turkish War, Eminent British
Statesmen, the two Chinese Ambassadors
in Cabinet and Carte de Visite sizes,
Coloured Portraits of English Ladies.
Hongkong, August 24, 1877.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have
received instructions to sell by
Public Auction, at their Sale Room,
Praya Central, on

MONDAY,
the 27th August, 1877, at Noon,—
The Steam Launch

"PANDORA,"
LENGTH, 35 Feet.

TWIN SCREWS.

TUBULAR BOILERS.

TWO ENGINES, with a separate DONKEY
ENGINE for Feeding Boiler.

AWNINGS, &c., &c.

The above can be seen alongside the
British Barque "Nimrod," or on the Day
of the Sale at LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s
Wharf from 10 to 12 o'clock.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7. 1. 7.
All Lots, with all faults and errors of
description, at purchaser's risk on the fall
of the hammer.

Hongkong, August 24, 1877. au27

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For MANILA.

Per MAGTAN, at 11.30 a.m., on Mon-
day, the 27th Inst.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.—
The English Contract Packet "HINDOS-
TAN" will be despatched with the
Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY,
the 25th Instant.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c., &c.:—

Friday, the 24th Inst.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closed.

6 p.m., Post Office closes except the NIGHT
Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, the 25th Inst.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters closes.

10.15 A.M., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra to
Postage till

11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only,
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi, or to Singapore, may
be posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au25

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.—
The United States Mail Packet "CHINA"
will be despatched on THURSDAY, the
30th Instant, with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, and the United
States, which will be closed as follows,
instead of as previously notified:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence for Japan, the
United States, or Union Coun-
tries only may be posted on
board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au20

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.—
The French Contract Packet "IRAOUDAD-
DY" will be despatched from Hong-
kong on SATURDAY, the 1st Sept.,
with Mails to and through the
United Kingdom and Europe, via
Marseille to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia,
Galle, Calcutta, and New Calcutta,
Tunis, Alexandria, and Alexandria.
This is the best opportunity for forwarding
Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape,
St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA
by this Packet, but can be paid only
as far as Ceylon. The postage to
Ceylon must be prepaid. Such let-
ters should be marked Paid to Galle
only; they will go on from Galle as
unpaid.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c., &c.:—

Friday, 31 August.—

5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the NIGHT Box,
which remains open all night.

Saturday, 1st September.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au21

PASSENGERS.

Arrivals.

Per "Ferminio," from Swatow, Mr Wm.
Henry, and 3 Chinese.

Per "Namo," from East Coast, Messrs

Gatow, Capt. and Destr. Captain

and Miss Lund, and 140 Chinese.

Per "Polymer," from Hastings and Mr.

John Wilson, described as an engineer

without employ, was charged with making

a disturbance at the British Hotel, but as

the complainant did not appear, the de-
fendant was discharged.

DISORDERS.

John Wilson, described as an engineer

without employ, was charged with making

a disturbance at the British Hotel, but as

the complainant did not appear, the de-
fendant was discharged.

FOND OF FRUIT.

Chen Ang, a coolie, was charged with

having plucked a few guavas from a tree

in Mr. Humphries' garden at British Kow-
loon

complainant was replacing the first drawer, the 1st defendant managed to abstract two pieces and put them under his sleeves. The complainant seized him, and the 2nd defendant took the opportunity to run away, but was caught by a shopman next door. The 3rd defendant was seen outside the door looking on while the 1st and 2nd were bargaining inside, but as there was no suspicion of him then, he was allowed to go away. He was subsequently arrested however by P. O. Campbell from information he received. It appeared that a hawker of cigars and fruits on board the *Kiukiang* had known the 3rd defendant and observed him in the company of the 1st and 2nd defendants throughout the day, having followed them from place to place. They were sent to four months' hard labour, and to be exposed in the stocks for two hours at the Cross Roads at the expiration of their sentence.

China.

(Herald, Aug. 16th.)

A few days ago, while some Chinese workmen were excavating on the site of the Rev. Mr. Wolfe's new bungalow, they came across a series of vaults of solid construction, in one of which was discovered a skeleton, some ancient urns, and a collection of very old *cash*.

All accounts concur in pronouncing the late gale to have been one of the most severe—short of a cyclone—ever experienced on the China coast. At the Pescadores, where number of vessels found refuge, the barometer was, we hear, as low at one time as 29.19. Very few casualties, however, are reported.

Ting Futa's salary is, we hear, to be augmented by an allowance of Tls. 1,500 per mensem during the period of His Excellency's visit to Formosa. Formerly, expenses—incidental to a gubernatorial tour were levied by the great man himself—with a liberal surplus to boot; but now, the glory of Cathay is departing, and Ting—all honour to him!—prefers a recognised allowance to arbitrary squeezes.

The Chinese Customs Revenue cruiser *Fei Hoo* arrived in port on Saturday last, having left Amoy on the 1st instant. After leaving that port the *Fei Hoo* encountered very bad weather—compelling her, we understand, to anchor at the Pescadores until the 9th instant. While at that place, we hear that several cases of cholera occurred on board, one of which terminated fatally in about twelve hours, but we are glad to learn that no further cases have been reported.

A robbery of an unusual character was committed between Monday afternoon and Tuesday morning last. A despatch box, with the owner's name in large letters on the front, was removed from a table in the office of a foreign resident. The thief must have been surprised and greatly disappointed to find that his plunder contained nothing of value to any one else than the legitimate owner except three or four sovereigns—the rest of the contents consisting of private letters and papers, of considerable importance to the loser, but of absolutely no value to the thief. No trace of the box has yet been found.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

FATHER IGNATIUS AT LLANTHONY. Parched on a sloping ridge of one of the Black Mountains of Monmouthshire, twelve miles from Abberavenny, the nearest post-town, and three miles above the ruins of Llanthony Priory, supposed to have been founded by St. David, are a couple of buildings, unimposing to a stranger's eye, but interesting from the fact that the barn-like tenement is the home, and the stone church the shrine, of the Protestant monks of the Papist Order of St. Benedict.

Winding, steep, and picturesque is the pathway through these hills; it is rarely trodden, for, save a few unprofitable-looking farmsteads, no human habitation cheers the landscape for miles. Leaving the ruins in the valley to the right, the way becomes steeper and still more rugged, shelving rapidly down to a shallow trout-stream which can be heard gurgling and dancing a hundred feet below. Up three miles of incline, the road meandering through the spurs of lofty undecayed hills, the traveller will at last perceive two lonely edifices on the left. The larger, built of white stone, is decorated according to modern notions of ecclesiastical propriety; the smaller consists of two stories, and does duty for the monastery over whose inhabitants Father Ignatius rules as Abbott.

A bulldog of doubtful temper is crouching in front of the door. You make advance towards her, but she evidently is not partial to nineteenth-century costume, and seems impudent to test its quality with her teeth. Luckily, however, her growls bring some one to the door, which is presently opened by an individual in monk's dress, but with a rich black beard flowing down his chest. Just a symptom of interest in the world escaped him in a glance of surprise at the sight of a stranger, and the stalwart brother is again as imperturbable as becomes every well-conducted Benedictine.

'You wish to see the Reverend Father?' He is engaged just at present in the church. You may wait here or join in the service; the church-door is open.'

A dozen yards separate the two houses. Inside the sacred one the sweet voices of some half dozen young boys are raised in praise; the air is fragrant with incense, and the altar is ablaze with the glare of wax-lights and the glamour of gold. Presently the service concludes with a benediction; the acolytes file out; the monks, save one who remains in prayer before the altar, silently follow; and Father Ignatius, accoutred in costly and glittering vestments, is willing to receive the unbidden guest.

St. Sava, dignified, impressive, this nineteenth-century monk recalls none of the impression of portly, snug, and well-fed roundness of romance. Of medium height and slender build, the Abbott of Llanthony appears at once what he is—the enthusiast and the ascetic. The face finely chiselled, the mouth in firm, the forehead is broad and high, and the eyes are bright and winning. A strange and subtle fascination seems to emanate from him, a fascination to which both gentle and simple are subject. The stranger is attracted less by the sparkling intelligence of his eyes than by the perusive mellowness of his voice.

'I shall be happy to give you any information about our monastery that you require; but answer to a few introductory words—but excuse me for a few minutes until I have changed my vestments.'

Following the individual with the black beard, you wade through a swamp of mud—for the rain falls almost every day in the Black Mountains—and enter a humble cottage consisting of one apartment paved with stones. Close to a grange the visitor is

invited to rest. In a few minutes the Abbot appears, no longer rich in embroidered apparel and gold, but clad in the dark orthodox frock gathered round the waist by a cord, sandals on his feet, and his crown worn off all but a slight circular fringe of black hair.

'You must be hungry, my friend,' said the Abbot.

'We are not in the habit of receiving visitors, and our larder is ill-stocked; but what we have I hope you will accept.'

A loaf and a substantial cheese are presented laid upon the deal table, a bottle of 'Cooper' is emptied into a mug, and all three are satisfactorily discussed in due course.

'Your life is lonely here, father, I suppose; at all events neighbours are scarce.'

'We have chosen this spot as the remotest that we could find from the ways and doings of men,' answers the father. 'We are dead to the world, its aspirations and its passions. We devote our time to frequent praise, to continual intercession for the divine blessing upon the Church, the world and especially for the conversion of sinners. The altar you have just seen is never without a monk kneeling in prayer before it, and the divine result of prayer is the aim and object of our being.'

'But how do you reconcile monastic life with the doctrine of the Church of England which you profess?'

'Ah,' returns the Abbot, with a gentle smile, 'the question respecting monasticism is not what does the world on the age we live in think of it, but what does the Christian religion teach.'

The monastic or solitary life has always existed in the Church, and the Christian religion, by the mouths of her teachers and saints, has declared it to be the highest, holiest, best, and most useful. Our Saviour lived thirty-three years on earth, out of which He spent thirty in seclusion, hidden, unknown among the hills of Galilee. Only three did He spend in active life, going about to do good.

The monastic life is divine Christianity, the secular life is human Christianity. There are numbers of souls who, without knowing it, crave and thirst for the calm, gentle, heavenly light of self-conquest, freedom from the restlessness of the age we live in.

But where to find it? these poor souls know not, and many end

their lives in a mad-house for want of a monastery. All then,' continues the Abbot, with a touch of humour, 'are not in love with the nineteenth century; the disoveries of modern science and the development of human thought give neither peace nor content.'

You call yourselves members of the Order of St. Benedict; pray how can you be Protestants live according to the tenets of the Church of Rome?

'We do not claim to be part of the Roman Benedictine order,' returns the monk animatedly. 'St. Benedict is *de facto* our legislator; we may therefore not unreasonably regard him as our patron. He gave certain rules of life to the monks who came to him for advice and guidance, which were subsequently adopted by many of the abots of Europe; and when the saint died, the Pope interfered, stereotyped, as it were, these wise regulations, and constituted them and the monks who followed the rules into an order. We Protestants also follow the rules which he gave forth; we do not profess the same dogma, but we use our days according to his plan.'

'Our limbs, refreshed with slumber now, And sickly cast off, in prayer we bow; O Father, be Thou present here.'

About four the brothers retire to rest, until the bell calls them at half-past five to the labours of the day, which are ushered in by Prime, sung at six o'clock. Prime, or the first day-hour, consists of three psalms, a hymn, and various prayers, which are not sooner concluded than the monks proceed to their cells, wash, make their beds, and subsequently betake themselves to "meditation," which is regarded as a discipline for the mind at once wholesome and invigorating. At a quarter before eight the bell rings, and Terce, which lasts about ten minutes, is said, and immediately afterwards the communion service is, as a rule celebrated by the Abbot. At nine breakfast is served to those who absolutely need refreshment; for the Benedictine rule makes no provision for hungry monks before the noonday meal. Between this hour and Sext, which occurs at twelve, any work that has to be done is performed; and at 12.30 the *cellerarius* serves dinner, which consists of a small portion of meat with vegetables. On Wednesdays, Fridays, and vigils, however, meat is excluded from the fare. During the meal, a brother reads aloud from some good book, and eats his dinner alone afterwards. When the thanksgiving after meat has been chanted the brethren retire to their cells for rest until two o'clock, at which hour the bell rings for Nones, a service resembling Sext and Terce. Afterwards work again, until four p.m., when "recreation" is allowed. Vespers are sung at six. Te is served after Vespers; and in the interval between the refraction and nine o'clock, the monks confess in turn to the Abbot, who praises or censures them, according to their deserts. Occasionally the brother whose turn it is to arouse the faithful to Nocturns will over-sleep himself; then is the whole day's programme upset, and the Abbot, by way of punishment will address all the monks of their "recreation." At nine Compline is said, and no one may address a word to another after the last service of the day is concluded.

Such is the life led by Joseph Leyester Lyne, born in 1837, at Joseph Leyester Lyne, received his early education at St. Paul's School; but, owing to ill-health, at the age of fifteen, was sent to a private tutor in the country. With the Rev. G. Wright young Lyne remained till he was nineteen when he entered as divinity student at Trinity Theological College, in Scotland; and two years later was employed by the Bishop of Moray, at Inverness, as a catechist. From the very outset of his career, Joseph Lyne made no secret of his High Church views; the first sermon he ever preached was at once unconventional, and to many who listened to it, alarming. Zealous in his cause and indefatigable in his exertions, Lyne converted many members of the communion of the Episcopal Church. The secessions at once caused a stir, and the bishop was induced to withdraw the young enthusiast's license. From Inverness he removed to Glen Urquhart, where a year was spent with the Camerons of Lakefield, who had built a church upon their own estate. Here again Presbyterian wrath was excited, for the Highlanders of the Glen preferred the fervid eloquence of Joseph Lyne to the calmer reasoning of the ministers. So the deacons of the Free Kirk held a session, another disturbance was raised, and the bishop withdrew the preaching license for the second time. In December 1862, however, the future monk was ordained deacon in Wells Cathedral on the conditions that, as a non-university man, he should remain deacon three years and should not preach in the diocese of Exeter until he received priest's orders. A curacy at Plymouth was subsequently given him, and it was at this town that the first means were offered him for forming a religious association. This brotherhood was called the "Society of the Love of Jesus" and was protected by the famous Miss Seaton, who gave the brethren an empty house in which to hold their meetings.

At the age of four or five-and-twenty, after a serious illness had necessitated a change of air and a visit to the Continent, Joseph Lyne took the vow and habit of a monk. For six months he worked in the mission at St. George's in the East, and subsequently took up his abode at Clayton Rectory, Suffolk, where Mr. Drury, the rector, offered him, and several of the brethren a temporary home. Thence the order was removed into Norfolk, where the monks were persecuted and charged with all manner of mischievousness.

"Ah," says Father Ignatius, with a sigh, "Satan was very busy at Norwich; he sent some dreadful characters as novices who deceived and robbed me. I was young and inexperienced then."

The occupations of the monks of Llanthony are scarcely varied enough to escape becoming monotonous—work other than certain menial labour incidental to a large establishment is practically unknown.

Prayer, meditation, and occasional exercise of a ladylike kind on the hill-slopes—the monks are forbidden to run—are the only recreation permitted to the English Benedictines. Twice a year the Abbot leaves Llanthony to gather funds for the monastery by preaching.

"We are poor, very poor," he will tell you; "at the present moment we have only a few pounds by us, and they must last us for as many weeks. When I go into the world, my order forbids me accepting hospitality; I may not enter a friend's house unless to visit the sick. My addresses usually attract large audiences, and we live solely upon the proceeds. My own little fortune, some ten thousand pounds, was delivered over to the order years ago."

London,' continues the father regretfully, 'used to afford us means of subsistence; devout people are scarce now. Liverpool is the town on which we depend for much support; Brighton is also favourable to our order. Lately, within the last few months, our church has been completed; and the magnificent altar-piece, of Belgian and Irish marbles, has at a considerable cost been dragged up these hills and erected where you have seen it. At the present moment another cloister is being built to contain three new cells. The expense of these additions is being borne by some charitable persons in the metropolis.'

In reply to a question as to whether many candidates for monasteries present themselves, Father Ignatius observes:

"In the course of the year I have many applications from men of all classes in life. I never encourage any one to become a monk. I rather throw difficulties in his way; for since our experience at Norwich, I have ceased to actively advocate the advantages of the life we lead. As we are dead to the world, so must those who desire to join us be. When a novice first enters the monastery, we do our best to distract him. He is employed in the most menial offices. He must scrub and scour the floors, wash the feet of the brethren, and generally become a domestic drudge. At the end of six months he is free to leave us. Most novices do so, weary of the work and worn out by vigils and fasting. If, however, the applicant still wishes to become a monk, he enters a second novitiate of twelve months, during which period his mental duties are lightened. At the expiration of the year he is free to return to the world; but if he still continues firm in his resolution, he enters into a third period of twelve months, after which he is asked for the last time if he is determined to live for 'Jesus only.' If he is resolute, he formally takes the three vows of poverty, obedience, and chastity. He lies down upon a bier stretched on the ground, and, covered with a pall, hears the funeral service read over his body. This ceremony concluded, he is dead to the world, and is then led to the altar and goes through the marriage service by which he is wedded to Christ for ever. If, continues Father Ignatius, in the most solemn and impressive tone, 'if a monk so wedded to a Saviour should attempt to divorce himself from that holy union or in any way violate his vow, he knows there is no mercy for him either in earth or in heaven. He is as certain as that his soul will be damned for all eternity.'

The duties of the day at Llanthony Monastery commence at two A.M., when a monk, carrying an enormous wax-candle, enters the cells and dormitories of his slumbering brethren, and summons them to Nocturns with the words 'Benedicamus Domino.'

The answer 'Deo gratias' is given by every drowsy Benedictine, who proceeds at once to the church, where the service, consisting of psalms, antiphons, lessons of Scripture, and collects, is immediately commenced. These devotions last until half-past three or four, when Lauds are celebrated. The service concludes with hymn of which the following is a happy specimen:

"Our limbs, refreshed with slumber now, And sickly cast off, in prayer we bow; O Father, be Thou present here."

At Prime, sung at six o'clock, the bell calls them at half-past five to the labours of the day, which are ushered in by Prime, sung at six o'clock. Prime, or the first day-hour, consists of three psalms, a hymn, and various prayers, which are not sooner concluded than the monks proceed to their cells, wash, make their beds, and subsequently betake themselves to "meditation," which is regarded as a discipline for the mind at once wholesome and invigorating. At a quarter before eight the bell rings, and Terce, which lasts about ten minutes, is said, and immediately afterwards the communion service is, as a rule celebrated by the Abbot. At nine breakfast is served to those who absolutely need refreshment; for the Benedictine rule makes no provision for hungry monks before the noonday meal. Between this hour and Sext, which occurs at twelve, any work that has to be done is performed; and at 12.30 the *cellerarius* serves dinner, which consists of a small portion of meat with vegetables. On Wednesdays, Fridays, and vigils, however, meat is excluded from the fare. During the meal, a brother reads aloud from some good book, and eats his dinner alone afterwards. When the thanksgiving after meat has been chanted the brethren retire to their cells for rest until two o'clock, at which hour the bell rings for Nones, a service resembling Sext and Terce. Afterwards work again, until four p.m., when "recreation" is allowed. Vespers are sung at six. Te is served after Vespers; and in the interval between the refraction and nine o'clock, the monks confess in turn to the Abbot, who praises or censures them, according to their deserts. Occasionally the brother whose turn it is to arouse the faithful to Nocturns will over-sleep himself; then is the whole day's programme upset, and the Abbot, by way of punishment will address all the monks of their "recreation." At nine Compline is said, and no one may address a word to another after the last service of the day is concluded.

Such is the life led by Joseph Leyester Lyne, a man who, if discreetly guided in youth, might have shaped for himself a career more beneficial to humanity than as Abbott of Llanthony. All the acts of his life denote dogged perseverance and an indomitable spirit; and it is difficult to conceive how such an enthusiast could have failed in any useful profession he might have adopted. But the chief characteristics of the man are his intense earnestness, and his profound belief in the usefulness of the life he has chosen. Only twice a year does he appear among men to give lectures and sermons, delivered in a style cleverly calculated to impress the masses. His addresses appeal less to the understanding than to the heart; and it is easy to conceive that his fervid eloquence would be more acceptable and more efficacious in the East end than in the Temple Church, for instance; more especially as his language, though often nervous, and occasionally humorous, is rarely polished, and his reasoning, though subtle, would rarely bear the test of a logical analysis. The service at Llanthony, which is conducted with much pomp and ceremony, it would be difficult for a layman to distinguish from the ritual of Rome. Candles, incense, vestments, are lavishly used; the elevation of the host is indulged in; the prayers and psalms are chanted in Latin; and auricular confession is a necessity. Yet Father Ignatius insists that the Llanthony Benedictines are members of the Church of England.

London,' continues the father regretfully, 'used to afford us means of subsistence; devout people are scarce now. Liverpool is the town on which we depend for much support; Brighton is also favourable to our order. Lately, within the last few months, our church has been completed; and the magnificent altar-piece, of Belgian and Irish marbles, has at a considerable cost been dragged up these hills and erected where you have seen it. At the present moment another cloister is being built to contain three new cells. The expense of these additions is being borne by some charitable persons in the metropolis.'

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Mails.

STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean
Ports, Southampton,
and London,
Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and
Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
HINDOSTAN, Captain ROSEKELL, will
leave this on SATURDAY, the 25th
August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au26

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, via
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, and touching
at YOKOHAMA, and SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CHINA
will be despatched for San Francisco,
via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 30th
Instant, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers,
and Freight, for Japan, the United States,
and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York, and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company
will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m., 20th Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland
Cargo are requested to endorse on the
Envelopes the Marks and Nos. of Packages
Shipped, to correspond with those in their
Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au26

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL
and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "BELGIO" will be de-
patched for San Francisco via Yoko-
hama, on SATURDAY, the 8th September,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to
Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of the 7th Proximo. PARCEL
PACKAGES will be received at the Office
until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages
should be marked to address in full; value
of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
on Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1877. au26

INSURANCES.

SHEONG ON FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Directors.

KWOK ACEHONG, Merchant.
PANG YIM, Merchant.
HO SAM, of Hop Yik Chan, Merchant.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.
LOO YEE, of the Yee On Hong, Merchant.
LEE SING, of Lai Hing Firm, Merchant.
CHENG SING YOUNG, Merchant.
CHOY CHAN, Merchant.

Manager—HO AMEL.

POLICIES against FIRE granted on
BUILDINGS and on Goods stored
at CURRENT RATES, subject to
a DISCOUNT of 20% on the Premium.

OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand.

INSURANCES.

HAMBURG—MAGDEBURG FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to
Issue Policies against LOSS or
DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates.
Every Risk taken by this Company is
participated in by Three of the largest
German Fire Insurance Companies, re-
presenting an aggregate Capital and Surplus
of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS,
equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS,
thus enabling this Company to accept large
lines.

SANDER & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877. au26

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tael Two Million,
in 1,000 shares of Tael 2,000 each.
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tael Six Hundred
Thousand, or Tael 600 per share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. Bell, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)
M. S. Gubay, Esq. (Messrs David Sassoon,
Sons & Co.)

JAMES HART, Esq. (Messrs Turner & Co.)

E. H. Lavers, Esq. (Messrs Gilman & Co.)

Hugh Sutherland, Esq. (Messrs John Forster
& Co.)

A. G. Wood, Esq. (Messrs Gibb, Livingston
& Co.)

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Secretary—HERBERT S. MONKS, Esq.

BANKERS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
BRANCHES.
LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,
YOKOHAMA.

A G E N C I E S .

At the principal ports in the East and Australian
Colonies.

INSURANCES
THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

A GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Salon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or
on Goods in Mafadiela, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.,
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surance at current rates.

MELCHERS & CO.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World,
in accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association. Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premium contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE to the extent of
\$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
thereon, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared to grant
Policies against FIRE, to the extent of
£10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at
current Rates, subject to discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR
SHARES.

To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.

Gentlemen,

..... hereby request that you
will allot to Shares in the
amount of and agree to accept
any such Shares, or any less number
you may allot to and to agree to pay
the first call of £100 per Share,
and all subsequent calls, and to subscribe
the Deed of Settlement when
required to do so.

Your obedient servant,

.....

Forms of application for Shares can be
obtained at the Head-office, or by applica-
tion to the Agents of the Company.

Shanghai, June 18, 1877. col

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL TAEL 400,000, EQUAL TO
\$55,555.166.

Directors.

LEE SING, of the Lai Hing Firm.
CHAN SHUNG LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm.
WONG YIM FUN, of the Chun Cheong, Wing
Hong.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm.

FONG SOON FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo
Hong.

WONG PAI CHONG, of the San Tye Lee
Hong.

PUT PONG, of the Wy Sling Firm.

Manager—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, etc., taken
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,
PENANG, and to all the TREATY PORTS of
CHINA and JAPAN.

Insurance at current rates.

Holiday, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to grant Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurance at current rates.

Holiday, WISE & CO.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commanding at
Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the
Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. & O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. & O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consign
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